

HL IB Economics

Paper III

Practice Papers with answers



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Part 1

Section 1 Microeconomics

1. The weekly demand and supply functions for coffee in Atlantis are expressed by the following equations:

$$Q_d = 90 - 10p$$

$$Q_s = -30 + 30p$$

Q_d and Q_s are the respective quantities in hundreds of sacks and p is the price per sack in €.

(a) Calculate the equilibrium price and quantity. [2 marks]

(b) Fill in the Q_d and Q_s columns in the following table. [2 marks]

Price (€ per sack)	Q_d (00's sacks)	Q_s (00's sacks)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

If the government decided to provide a guaranteed price of €4 per sack of coffee and undertook to buy any quantity not sold in the market at the guaranteed price calculate:

(c) The excess supply. [1 mark]

(d) The total cost to the government. [2 marks]

(e) The price elasticity of demand for this increase in price from €3 a sack to €4 a sack. [2 marks]

Assume an increase in the price of tea which causes the demand for coffee in Atlantis to increase by 40(00) sacks at all prices.

(f) State the equation for the new demand function. [2 marks]

(g) Find the new equilibrium price and quantity. [2 marks]

(h) Calculate the effect on the cost of the guaranteed price for the government. [1 mark]

2. The following table shows the daily supply and demand functions for a good X.

Qd	Price in \$	Qs
100	10	220
120	9	210
140	8	200
160	7	190
180	6	180
200	5	170
220	4	160
240	3	150
260	2	140

Assume that a specific tax of \$3 per unit is imposed on good X

a) Calculate the new equilibrium price. [2 marks]

b) Calculate the total tax revenue to the government. [2 marks]

c) Calculate the total incidence of the tax on i) consumers and ii) producers. [2 marks]

If instead of a tax the government granted a subsidy of \$3 per unit to the producers of X

d) Calculate the new equilibrium price and output. [2 marks]

e) Calculate the daily cost to the government of this subsidy.

[2 marks]

3. The following table shows the daily output of workers producing handbags. Each handbag is sold for \$20 and each worker is paid \$100 a day.

Workers	Handbags per day
0	0
1	10
2	25
3	45
4	60
5	72
6	80
7	85
8	82

a) Calculate the total wage cost of producing 60 handbags.

[2 marks]

b) After the employment of how many workers do diminishing marginal returns set in? [2 marks]

c) Calculate the marginal product of the 8th worker.

[1 mark]

[1 mark]

d) Calculate the value of handbags produced daily by the 6th worker.

[2 marks]

If workers are the only variable factor and total fixed costs are \$500 a day

e) Calculate the number of workers a profit maximizing producer would employ and the total profit.

[5 marks]

If a 10% tax on profit was introduced

f) How would this affect the profit maximizing output?

[1 mark]

g) Calculate the new level of profit.

[2 marks]

4. The following table shows the weekly total cost for a perfectly competitive corn farmer who can sell any amount of corn at the market price of \$30 a bag

OUTPUT (Bags per Week)	TOTAL COST (TC) (\$per bag)
0	20
1	60
2	80
3	95
4	105
5	120
6	138
7	165
8	195
9	230
10	270

a) Calculate the average fixed cost for 4 units of output.

[2 marks]

b) Calculate the average variable cost for 2 units of output.

[2 marks]

c) Calculate the profit maximizing output.

[4 marks]

d) Calculate the total profit.

[2 marks]

e) Is the total profit calculated in d) normal profit or super normal (abnormal) profit? [2 marks]

f) What would you expect to happen in this market in the long run and how would this affect this firm's price and output? [2 marks]

g) Calculate the price that corresponds to the long run shut down point. [2 marks]

h) If market price increased to \$35 calculate the new profit maximizing output and level of profit. [4 marks]

5. The following table relates to a section of the demand function faced by a monopolist.

Price (\$ per unit)	Output (units per day)
30	5
28	6
26	7
24	8
22	9
20	10
18	11
16	12
14	13
12	14
10	15

Assume that MC is constant at \$10 per unit and FC is \$100 a day.

a) Calculate the daily profit maximizing output and price.

[4 marks]

b) Calculate the total daily profit.

[2 marks]

c) At the monopolist's profit maximizing price is demand elastic or inelastic? Explain your answer.

[2 marks]

d) If the monopolist wanted to maximize revenue rather than profit, what price would be charged and what output would be produced? [2 marks]

e) If this monopolist was charging a price of \$16 and selling 12 units per day what advice would you give in order to increase profit? [2 marks]

f) If the government forced the monopoly to operate at the point where allocative efficiency is achieved what price would the monopolist now set? [2 marks]

g) How would this allocatively efficient price affect profitability? [2 marks]

If MC was zero

h) What price would maximize profit? [2 marks]

i) Comment on the price elasticity of demand around this price? [2 marks]

6. The following table shows the daily costs and revenue for a pie seller.

Quantity of Pies per day	Total Cost (\$ per day)	Total Revenue (\$ per day)
0	4	0
10	6	10
20	9	19
30	13	27
40	18	34
50	24	40
60	31	45
70	39	49
80	48	51

a) Calculate the Total Variable Cost of producing 50 pies.

[2 marks]

b) Calculate the profit maximizing output and price.

[4 marks]

c) Is this firm operating in a perfectly competitive market? Explain your answer. [3 marks]

d) At what price would 30 pies be sold?

[2 marks]

If Fixed Costs were to double:

e) How would the profit maximizing price and quantity be affected?

[2 marks]

f) Calculate the new level of profit.

[2 marks]

g) Calculate Average Cost for producing 40 pies.

[2 marks]

h) Calculate the percentage of Variable Costs to Total Cost when 50 pies are produced.

[2 marks]

i) Calculate the Price Elasticity of Demand for the price change necessary to increase the quantity of pies sold from 50 to 60 per day.

[4 marks]

7. The following table shows the weekly Marginal Revenue (MR) in \$ for sales of the same product, by a monopolist, in 3 separate markets, A, B and C.

Units of Output	MR A	MR B	MR C
1	24	14	12
2	20	12	10
3	16	10	8
4	12	8	6
5	8	6	4
6	4	4	2

Assuming that this monopolist produces 12 units per week and aims to maximize its profit:

a) Calculate how many units it will sell in each market per week. [3 marks]

b) Calculate the price it would charge in each market. [6 marks]

If Marginal Cost was constant at \$4:

c) How many units would it sell in each market and at what price? [6 marks]

Assuming that each market has a linear demand function:

d) Calculate the Marginal Revenue, Total Revenue and Average Revenue in each market for:

i) 7 units of output [3 marks]

ii) 8 units of output [3 marks]

e) Comment on the price elasticity of demand for the change in units from 7 to 8 in Market A [2 marks]

f) At what price would the monopolist maximize Total Revenue in Market A? [2 marks]

8. The following information relates to the economy of Atlantis.

Annual Expenditure	\$bn
Consumption (C)	18
Investment (I)	5
Government Spending (G)	8
Exports (X)	3
Imports (M)	4

Capital consumption = \$2bn

Net Property Income from Abroad = -\$1bn

MPC = 0.5

MPS = 0.2

MPT = 0.2

MPM = 0.1

a) Calculate Gross Domestic Product.

[2 marks]

b) Calculate Net National Product.

[2 marks]

c) Calculate the total value of injections. [1 mark]

d) Calculate the total value of withdrawals necessary for Income to be in equilibrium[1 mark]

e) Calculate the external deficit as a % of GDP. [2 marks]

If the Government increases its spending to \$10bn as a result of a road building programme:

f) Calculate the value of the multiplier. [2 marks]

g) Calculate the new equilibrium level of Income. [2 marks]

h) Calculate the new value of imports. [2 marks]

i) Calculate the new value of consumption. [2 marks]

9. The following table gives the value (in \$millions) of Income (Y), Consumption (C) Savings (S) and Investment (I) for a closed economy with no government sector.

Y	C	S	I
0	200		40
100	260		40
200	320		40
300	380		40
400	440		40
500	500		40
600	560		40
700	620		40
800	680		40
900	740		40
1000	800		40

a) Fill in the S column. [2 marks]

b) Calculate the value of MPC and MPS. [2 marks]

c) Find the equilibrium level of income. [2 marks]

d) At what level of income is the Average Propensity to Consume (APC) = 1? [2 marks]

If I increased to 80 at each level of Y.

e) Calculate the new equilibrium level of income. [2 marks]

f) If full employment (YF) is at $Y = 900$ calculate the size of the deflationary gap [2 marks]

g) Calculate the value of the multiplier. [2 marks]

h) Calculate the increase in I necessary to close the deflationary gap. [2 marks]

10. The following table shows the rate of tax applied to different levels of income for wage earners in Atlantis. Value Added Tax (VAT) is imposed on all expenditure at a rate of 18%.

Annual Income (\$)	Tax rate (%)
0- 4000	0
4001-10000	20
10001-20000	25
20001- 40000	30
400001 +	50

- Bill earns \$4000 and spends 50% of his disposable income
- Bob earns \$30000 and spends 60% of his disposable income
- Mary earns \$80000 and spends 75% of her disposable income

a) Calculate the total tax paid by Bob, Bill and Mary.

[9 marks]

Bob: _____

Bill: _____

Mary: _____

b) Calculate the % of income paid in tax for each worker.

[3 marks]

c) With respect to the tax on earnings, calculate the average and marginal tax rates for Bob, Bill and Mary. [3 marks]

Bob: _____

Bill: _____

Mary: _____

d) From your answer to c) above, would you describe the tax on income in Atlantis to be progressive or regressive? Explain your answer. [3 marks]

If the tax system now changes so that everyone pays 25% tax on all earnings and VAT is raised to 20%:

e) Calculate the total tax paid by Bob, Bill and Mary.

[6 marks]

Bob:

Bill:

Mary:

f) Calculate the % of earnings paid in tax by Bob, Bill and Mary. [3 marks]

Bob:

Bill:

Mary:

g) Has the tax system become more or less progressive? Explain your answer. [2 marks]

h) Will the Gini coefficient for Atlantis be larger or smaller than before?

[2 marks]

11. The following table shows the prices and weights of a representative sample of products used to calculate a retail price index.

Product	Price in 2000 (\$)	Price in 2001 (\$)	Weight/100
A	2.00	2.10	20
B	1.50	1.60	25
C	0.80	0.75	10
D	1.00	1.05	30
E	0.40	0.45	15

Assuming that 2000 is the base year so that the RPI is 100 in 2000:

a) Calculate a weighted price index for 2001. [4marks]

b) Calculate the average % increase in prices from 2000 to 2001. [2 marks]

c) Explain the difference in your answers to a) and b). [2 marks]

d) If Sara spent \$200 on this sample of products in 2000 how much would she spend to buy the same sample of products in 2001? [1 mark]

If John spends all his income on product C

e) Calculate the % change in his real income between 2000 and 2001.

[3 marks]

f) If John's real income in 2000 was represented by the index number 100, calculate the index number (to the nearest whole number) that would represent his real income if 2001

[2 marks]

g) What does your answer to f) suggest about the accuracy of index numbers as a measure of the cost of living?

[2 marks]

12. The RPI for Atlantis is shown in the following table:

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
RPI	96	100	102	105	104	103	103	102

a) Which year is the base year? [1 mark]

b) In which year did Atlantis face the highest rate of inflation? [2 marks]

c) Calculate the % rate of inflation for that year. [2 marks]

d) Calculate the rate of inflation for 2001. [2 marks]

e) In 2005 were prices higher than in 1998? Explain your answer. [2 marks]

f) In 2005 were prices higher than in 2001? Explain your answer. [2 marks]

g) From 2001 to 2005 is Atlantis suffering from inflation, deflation or dis-inflation? Explain your answer. [2 marks]

13. The following figures relate to the economy of Boozyland which only produces wine, beer and cheese.

Product	Output 2000	Output 2005	Price 2000 (\$ per unit)	Price 2005 (\$ per unit)
Wine	100	200	2	3
Beer	100	250	3	4
Cheese	100	140	1	1.5

a) Calculate nominal GDP in Boozyland in 2000 and in 2005.

[2 marks]

b) Calculate the % increase in nominal GDP from 2000 to 2005.

[1 mark]

c) Calculate the real GDP in 2005 at 2000 prices.

[4 marks]

d) Calculate the % increase in real GDP from 2000 to 2005.

[2 marks]

14. The following table shows employment figures in millions (m) for Atlantis.

Year	Population of Working Age (m)	Labour Force (m)	Total Employment (m)
2004	20.5	11.5	10.2
2005	21	11.8	10.6
2006	21.2	12.2	11.1
2007	21.5	12.5	11.2
2008	22	12.8	10.8

a) Calculate the number of workers unemployed in 2006 and 2008.

[2 marks]

b) Calculate the rate of unemployment as a % for all the years.

[4 marks]

c) If in 2008 there were 200000 job vacancies, what would be the most likely type of unemployment in Atlantis? Explain your answer.

[4 marks]

Section 3: International Trade

15. The following table refers to the Exchange Rate and relative prices for country A whose currency is the \$ and country B whose currency is the €.

Year	Exchange Rate \$/€	Price Index in A (2003 = 100)	Price index in B (2003 = 100)
2000	1.80	98	94
2006	1.62	102	106

a) Which country's currency has depreciated between 2000 and 2006?

[1 mark]

b) Calculate the currency depreciation as a %.

[2 marks]

c) Calculate the real exchange rate for country B in 2000 and 2006.

[4 marks]

d) Calculate the purchasing power parity exchange rate (PPP) in 2006.

[4 marks]

e) Assuming trade takes place between A and B at the PPP exchange rate calculated in d), and there are no transport costs, calculate the \$ price in A of a good imported from B which sells for €10 in B.

[3 marks]

16. The following table shows the world price of coffee and the production of coffee by Atlantis. Coffee is the only export of Atlantis and it exports all of its coffee production.

Year	Price of Coffee (\$ per bag)	Index of Coffee Price	Coffee Production and Export (million bags)	Index of coffee Production	Index of Import Prices
2001	11		6		90
2002	12		6.5		95
2003	14	100	7.2	100	100
2004	13		7.5		106
2005	18		6.2		110
2006	19		6.8		112
2007	22		7.3		110

a) Fill in the columns for Index of coffee price and index of coffee production using 2003 as the base year. [6 marks]

b) Calculate the value of Atlantis' exports in 2001 and 2007. [2 marks]

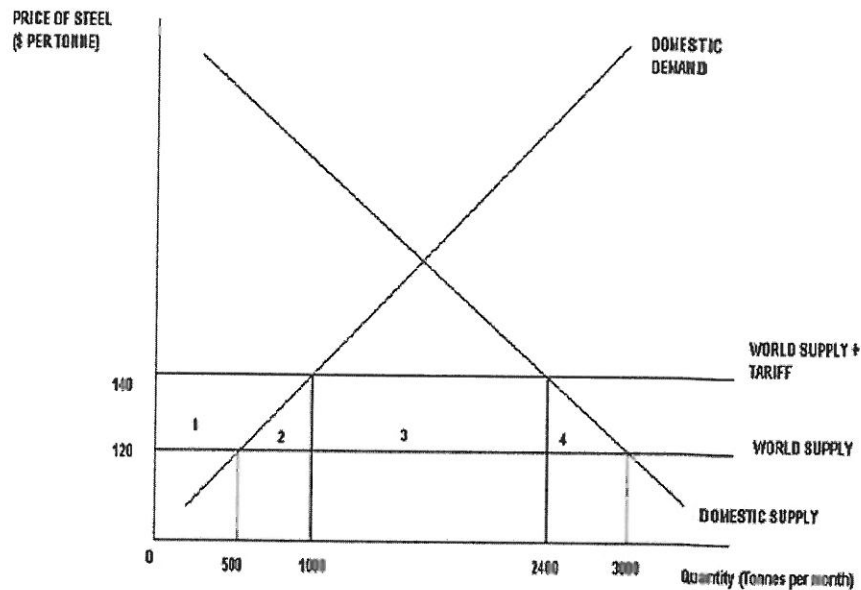
c) Calculate the Terms of Trade for Atlantis. [4 marks]

d) Describe the movement of the Terms of Trade from 2001 to 2007. [2 marks]

e) If the total spending on imports in 2001 was \$72m, calculate net exports. [2 marks]

f) If the balance of net exports calculated in e) is 3% of GDP, calculate GDP for Austria. [2 marks]

17. The following diagram shows the effect on the imports of steel of the imposition of a tariff of \$20 a tonne on imported steel.



a) Calculate the revenue per month, received by the government, from this tariff. [2 marks]

b) Calculate the reduction in the volume of imports per month.

[1 mark]

c) Calculate the monthly loss of export revenues to world steel producers as a result of the tariff. [2 marks]

d) Calculate the total loss of consumer surplus to consumers each month.

[4 marks]

e) Calculate the total monthly deadweight loss as a result of the tariff.

[2 marks]

f) Calculate the monthly % change in the total expenditure on steel as a result of the tariff on steel.

[3 marks]

g) If a car producer uses 500 tonnes of steel per month calculate the increase in its monthly costs of production as a result of the tariff.

[2 marks]

18. The following data refers to the production possibilities of two countries A and B, for the production of wine and cars.

Country A can produce either 20 cars and 0 wine or 0 cars and 100 wine and has a constant opportunity cost ratio of 1 car: 5 wine.

Country B can produce either 10 cars and 0 wine or 0 cars and 200 wine and has a constant opportunity cost ratio of 1 car: 20 wine.

a) Which country has an Absolute Advantage (AA) in Cars and which has an Absolute Advantage in wine? [2 marks]

b) Which country has a Comparative Advantage (CA) in Cars and which has a Comparative Advantage in wine? [2 marks]

c) How do your answers to a) and b) help to determine whether countries A and B should trade with each other? [4 marks]

d) Calculate the total number of cars and wine that would be produced if country A and B specialized completely in accordance with the principle of comparative advantage. [2 marks]

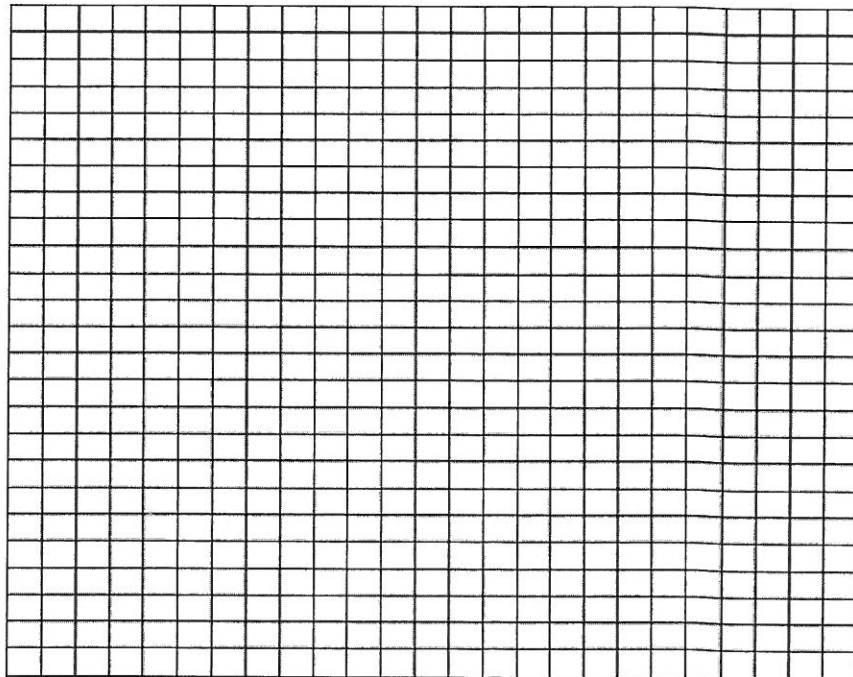
e) If countries A and B wanted to be self-sufficient in both cars and wine and devoted half

of their resources to car production and half to wine production, calculate the total production of cars and wine.

[2 marks]

f) On the grid below draw and label the appropriate axes and draw the graphs illustrating the production possibility functions for country A and B.

[4 marks]



g) At an exchange rate of 1 car for 10 wines and assuming no additional costs, calculate what country A would gain by exporting 2 cars to country B and what country B would gain by importing 2 cars from country A.

[4 marks]

Question 1

a) We know that in equilibrium $Q_d = Q_s$ so

$$90 - 10p = -30 + 30p$$

$$90 + 30 = 10p + 30p$$

$$120 = 40p$$

$$p = 120/40 = \text{€}3 \quad (1 \text{ mark})$$

Having found the price we now substitute it in either the Q_d or Q_s equation.

$$\text{e.g. } Q_d = 90 - (10 \times 3)$$

$$= 90 - 30$$

$$= 60(00\text{'s sacks}) = 6000 \text{ sacks per week.} \quad (1 \text{ mark})$$

(b)

Price (€ per sack)	Q_d (00's sacks)	Q_s (00's sacks)
1	80	0
2	70	30
3	60	60
4	50	90
5	40	120

(2 marks)

We have already found the equilibrium price of € 3 and equilibrium quantity of 60 and we use the same method of substituting each price into the functions to find the other quantities.

$$\text{E.g. at price 2, } Q_d = 90 - (10 \times 2) = 90 - 20 = 70$$

$$\text{and } Q_s = -30 + (30 \times 2) = -30 + 60 = 30$$

Tip

Since the supply and demand functions are linear it not necessary to make all the calculations. It is clear that for every unit price change, demand changes by 10 and supply changes by 30.

This can also be applied to questions that ask you to plot the demand and/or supply functions on a graph. Two points are sufficient to draw the straight line (linear) functions.

Question 1 Continued

c) From the table it is clear that at a price of €4, $Q_d = 50(00)$ and $Q_s = 90(00)$ so the excess supply is $90(00) - 50(00) = 4000$

d) The total cost to the government will be

$$40(00) \times \text{€}4 = \text{€}16000$$

e) The price elasticity of demand is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ change in } Q_d / \% \text{ change in price} &= (-) 16.6 / 33.3 \\ &= (-) 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

f) Since Q_d has increased by 40(00) sacks at all prices the new equation will be

$$\begin{aligned} Q_d &= (90+40) - 10p \\ &= 130 - 10p \end{aligned}$$

g) Equilibrium price is where $Q_d = Q_s$ so

$$\begin{aligned} 130 - 10p &= -30 + 30p \\ 130 + 30 &= 30p + 10p \\ 160 &= 40p \\ P &= 160/40 = 40 \end{aligned}$$

h) The cost to the government is now zero because the new equilibrium price is equal to the guaranteed price and there is no longer any excess supply.

Question 2

a) A specific tax will shift the supply function parallel to the left by the vertical distance corresponding to the tax i.e. \$3. Since the supply function is presented in the table as quantities per price we have to find the new supply at each price. To do this we move the supply figures up by 3 places corresponding to the \$3 tax. What used to be supplied at \$2 will now be supplied at \$5. What used to be supplied at \$3 will now be supplied at \$6 and so on. The new price will be \$7 where the new supply equals the demand at 160 units.

b) The tax revenue received by the government is: (tax per unit) \times (the new equilibrium quantity) = $\$3 \times 160 = \480

c) i) The incidence on consumers is: (the price increase) $\times 160 = \$1 \times 160 = \160

ii) The incidence on producers is: (the remainder of the tax) $\times 160 = \$2 \times 160 = \320 .

d) In the case of a subsidy the effect is the exact opposite of the tax i.e. the supply figures move down by 3 places so the new equilibrium price is \$5 and quantity is 200

e) The cost to the government will be:

(the subsidy) \times (the new equilibrium quantity) = $\$3 \times 200 = \600

Some tips

Do not make the mistake of putting all the tax on the price. The incidence of a tax will always be shared between consumers (who pay the price increase) and producers (who pay the rest), assuming normal supply and demand functions. Only in the case of perfectly inelastic demand or perfectly elastic supply would all of the tax go on the price and therefore on the consumer.

Question 3

a) To produce 60 handbags requires 4 workers so the total wage cost is $4 \times \$100 = \400

b) To find where diminishing returns occur we have to calculate the marginal product (MP) for each additional worker. We find that the MP for the 3rd worker is 20 and for the 4th worker is 15 so diminishing returns occur with the employment of the 4th worker

c) The marginal product of the 8th worker is -3 since this is the change in total product (TP) brought about by employing the 8th worker.

TP for 7 workers = 85 and TP for 8 workers = 82.

d) The 6th worker produces an additional 8 handbags which sell for \$20 so the value is

$$8 \times \$20 = \$160$$

e) A profit maximizing producer would employ workers up to the point where the value of MP is equal to the wage.

To find the value of MP we multiply MP by \$20.

The 7th worker has $MP = 5$ and so value of $MP = 5 \times \$20 = \100 .

The wage is \$100 so 7 workers will be employed.

The total profit will be equal to the total revenue minus the total cost.

The total revenue = number of handbags \times \$20 = $85 \times \$20 = \1700 .

The total cost = fixed cost + variable cost = $\$500 + (7 \times \$100) = \$1200$.

Total profit = $\$1700 - \$1200 = \$500$.

f) A tax on profit would have no effect on the profit maximizing output because it does not affect the value of marginal product or marginal cost.

g) The new level of profit will be $\$500 - 10\% = \$500 - \$50 = \450 .

Question 4

a) Average Fixed Cost (AFC) = Total Fixed Cost (TFC)/Output

TFC is equal to the total cost at zero output = \$20

$$\text{So AFC} = \$20/4 = \$5.$$

b) Average Variable Cost (AVC) = Total Variable Cost (TVC)/Output

$$\text{TVC} = \text{TC} - \text{TFC} = \$80 - \$20 = \$60$$

$$\text{AVC} = \$60/2 = \$30.$$

c) The profit maximizing output can be found by two methods.

Method 1: Find the output where marginal revenue (MR) = marginal cost (MC)

MR = \$30. We know this because the corn farmer is in a perfectly competitive market so

$$\text{MR} = \text{price} = \$30$$

MC needs to be calculated by the change in TC for each unit of output as shown in the following table:

Output	TC	MC
0	20	-
1	60	40
2	80	20
3	95	15
4	105	10
5	120	15
6	138	18
7	165	27
8	195	30
9	230	35
10	270	40

From the table above we see that MC = \$30 for 8 units of output so this will be the profit maximizing output.

Method 2: As an alternative we can calculate the total revenue (TR) for each output (units of output × \$30) and subtract the TC from this. The largest output with the highest profit will be the profit maximizing output.

d) Total profit = TR – TC

At output 8, TR = 8 × \$30 = \$240, TC = \$195 so total profit = \$45.

e) Since TR is greater than TC it is supernormal profit.

f) In the long run new firms will enter this market attracted by the super normal profit and as a result the market price will fall and each firm will produce less than before.

g) The long run shut down point is the price for which only normal profit will be earned which is the lowest point of Average Cost. The lowest Average Cost is \$23 and this is the lowest price at which a firm could remain in production in the long run.

h) If the market price increased to \$35 the profit maximizing output would increase to 9 units where MC = MR = \$35.

Question 5

Profit is maximized where MC = MR, we know that MC = \$10 so we need to calculate MR. For this we need to calculate TR and it would be sensible to construct a new table with TC, TR and MR as follows:

Price, P (\$per unit)	Output, Q (units per day)	TR	MR	TC
30	5	150		150
28	6	168	18	160
26	7	182	14	170
24	8	192	10	180
22	9	198	6	190
20	10	200	2	200
18	11	198	-2	210
16	12	192	-6	220
14	13	182	-10	230
12	14	168	-14	240
10	15	150	-18	250

TR = P × Q, MR = Change in TR brought about from sale of an additional unit,

$$TC = Q \times MC + \$100 \text{ Fixed cost.}$$

From the table we see that $MR = MC = \$10$ at an output of 8 and a price of \$24.

- b) Total profit = $TR - TC = \$192 - \$180 = \$12$
- c) Demand is elastic (MR is +)
- d) The revenue maximizing price is \$20 where $TR = \$200$ and $Q = 10$.
- e) An increase in price would lead to an increase in profit because demand is inelastic at this price.
- f) Allocative efficiency is achieved when production is where $P = MC = \$10$.
- g) At this price $TR = \$150$ and $TC = \$250$ so there would be a loss of \$100.
- h) If $MC = 0$ then profit will be maximized where total revenue is maximized at price \$20.
- i) Around this price of \$20, where TR is Maximised, demand is of unit elasticity.

Question 6

- a) $TVC = TC - TFC$. From the table we see that TC for 50 pies = \$24, and since TC for 0 output = \$4 this corresponds to the TFC. $TVC = \$24 - \$4 = \$20$
- b) Profit maximization can be found either by equating MC and MR or simply subtracting TC from TR. $MC = MR = \$6$ for 50 pies and price = $AR = TR/Q = \$40/50 = \0.80 .
- c) This firm is not operating in perfect competition because it faces a downward sloping demand and not a perfectly elastic demand.
- d) Price = AR so for 30 pies $AR = TR/Q = \$27/30 = \0.90 .
- e) If FC double this will not affect profit maximization because MC and MR are unaffected.
- f) The new level of profit will be \$4 less than previously because FC is now \$8 per day. Total profit was $\$40 - \$24 = \$16$, new profit = $\$16 - \$4 = \$12$.
- g) $AC = TC/Q = \$18/40 = \0.45 .
- h) For 50 pies $TC = \$24$, $FC = \$8$ so $VC = \$24 - \$8 = \$16$.

$$\text{Required \%} = 16/24 \times 100 = 66.7\%$$

- i) The price change necessary for an increase in sales from 50 to 60 is from \$0.80 to \$0.75.

$$PED = \% \Delta QD / \% \Delta P = 20\% / 6.25\% = 3.1 = \text{elastic.}$$

Question 7

a) To find the profit maximizing output for 12 units between the 3 markets, we equate the MR in each market, thus 5 units in market A, 4 units in market B and 3 units in market C. Total units = 12, MR in each market = \$8.

b) To calculate the price in each market we first calculate the TR by adding the MR for each additional unit and divide each TR by Q to find AR. E.g. in market A, MR for Q1 = \$24, MR for Q2 = \$20 so TR for Q2 = \$24 + \$20 = \$44. AR = \$44/2 = \$22 and so on.

TR for 5 units in market A = \$80, AR = \$80/5 = \$16

TR for 4 units in market B = \$44, AR = \$44/4 = \$11

TR for 3 units in market C = \$30, AR = \$30/3 = \$10.

c) With constant MC = \$4, we equate with MR = \$4 in each market, so 6 units in market A, at price \$84/6 = \$14, 6 units in market B, at price \$54/6 = \$9 and 5 units in market C, at price \$40/5 = \$8.

d) Assuming linear demand functions means that AR and MR are straight lines so MR will continue to fall by the same rate in each market i.e. by 4 per unit in market A, by 2 per unit in market B, and by 2 per unit in market C. AR and TR are calculated as for part b)

i) For 7 units MR in A = 0, MR in B = 2 and MR in C = 0.

ii) For 8 units MR in A = -4, MR in B = 0 and MR in C = -2.

e) For the change 7 to 8 in market A, MR is negative so it means that demand must be inelastic.

f) TR is maximized where MR = 0 which is at 7 units in market A so price = (TR/Q)
= \$84/ 7 = \$12

Question 8

a) GDP = Total Spending = C + I + G + (X- M) = \$18bn + \$5bn + \$8bn + (\$3-\$4) = \$30bn

b) NNP = GDP – capital consumption (for Net) + net property income from abroad (for National). So NNP = \$30bn – \$2bn + (– \$1bn) = \$27bn.

c) Injections = I + G + x = \$5bn + \$8bn + \$3bn = \$16bn

d) In equilibrium Injections = Withdrawals = \$16bn

e) (X-M) as % of GDP is \$1bn as % of \$30bn = 3.33%

f) An increase in G to \$10bn is an increase of \$2bn.

The multiplier = $1/(1-MPC) = 1/MPW = 1/0.5 = 2$.

g) The new equilibrium income will be the original + the change through the multiplier.

$$= \$30bn + (\$2bn \times 2) = \$34.$$

h) New value of imports = original (\$4bn) + $0.2 \times$ change in income

$$= \$4bn + (0.2 \times \$4bn) = \$4.8bn$$

i) New value of Consumption = original (\$18bn) + $0.5 \times$ change in income

$$= \$18 + (0.5 \times \$4bn) = \$20bn.$$

Question 9

a) To fill in the S column apply the equation $S = Y - C$, since $Y = C + S$

Y	C	S	I
0	200	-200	40
100	260	-160	40
200	320	-120	40
300	380	-80	40
400	440	-40	40
500	500	0	40
600	560	40	40
700	620	80	40
800	680	120	40
900	740	160	40
1000	800	200	40

b) $MPC = \Delta C / \Delta Y = 60/100 = 0.6$. $MPS = 1 - MPC = 0.4$

c) Equilibrium income is established where $Y = C + I$. This occurs at $Y = 600$

d) $APC = C/Y$. For APC to = 1 requires that $C = Y = 500$

e) If I increases to 80 new equilibrium income will be where $(C + I) = Y$.

This occurs at $Y = 700$

f) If full employment is at $Y = 900$ the deflationary gap $= Y - (C+I) = 900 - (740 + 80)$
 $= 80$

g) The value of the multiplier (K) is $1/MPS = 1/0.4 = 2.5$

h) The change in I needed to close the gap is $\Delta Y/K = 80/2.5 = 32$.

Question 10

a)

i) Bill pays no income tax so his disposable income (Y_d) = \$4000. He spends 50% so indirect tax = 18% of 50% of $Y_d = 18\%$ of \$2000 = \$360.

ii) Bob's income tax = 20% of \$6000 + 25% of \$10000 + 30% of \$10000
 $= \$1200 + \$2500 + \$3000 = \6700 .

Bob's $Y_d = \$30000 - \$6700 = \$23300$. He spends 60% $Y_d = \$13980$ and pays 18% tax on this = \$2516.4.

Bob's total tax = \$6700 + \$2516.4 = \$9216.4.

iii) Mary's income tax = 20% of \$6000 + 25% of \$10000 + 30% of \$20000 + 50% of \$40000

$= \$1200 + \$2500 + \$6000 + \$20000 = \$29700$.

Mary's $Y_d = \$80000 - \$29700 = \$50300$. She spends 75% $Y_d = \$37725$ and pays 18% tax on this = \$6790.5.

Mary's total tax = \$29700 + \$6790.5 = \$36490.5.

b) To express total tax paid as % of income we apply the following method:

$(\text{Total tax/income}) \times 100$.

Using our results from a) we have:

Bill = $(\$360/\$4000) \times 100 = 9\%$

Bob = $(\$9216.4/\$30000) \times 100 = 30.7\%$

Mary = $(\$36490.5/\$80000) \times 100 = 45.6\%$

c) Average tax rate (ATR) = (total income tax/ income) × 100

Marginal tax rate (MTR) = highest rate of income tax paid on income.

For Bob both ATR and MTR are 0 because he pays no income tax.

For Bill ATR = $(\$6700/\$30000) \times 100 = 22.33\%$ and MTR = 30%

For Mary ATR = $(\$29700/\$80000) \times 100 = 37.1\%$ and MTR = 50%

d) The tax system is progressive because the $ATR < MTR$ and ATR increases with income.

e) With the tax changes Bob now pays income tax of \$1000 and Indirect tax of 20% on 50% of Yd. Yd = \$3000 and spending = 50% = \$1500 so VAT = 20% of \$1500 = \$300.

Bob's Total Tax = \$1000 + \$300 = \$1300.

Using the same method we calculate Bill's Total Tax as \$7500 + \$2700 = \$10200

And Mary's Total Tax as \$20000 + \$9000 = \$29000.

f) As a % of income these Total Tax payments are:

Bob = $(\$1300/\$4000) \times 100 = 32.5\%$

Bill = $(\$10200/\$30000) \times 100 = 34\%$

Mary = $(\$29000/\$80000) \times 100 = 36.25\%$

g) The tax system has become less progressive because the $ATR > MTR$ and has increased for the lowest earner and has decreased for the highest earner.

h) Since income tax has stopped being progressive and the tax system has become more regressive, there will be a redistribution of income in favour of higher income groups so the Gini coefficient will increase as the Lorenz curve for Atlantis moves away from the 45 degree line.

Question 11

a) To calculate a weighted index we have to make the following calculations:

(1) Price × Weight in base year

(2) Price × Weight in 2001

$[\text{Sum of (2)}/\text{Sum of (1)}] \times 100 = (127.75/121.5) \times 100 = 105.1$

b) To find the % change in price we add the prices in base year and add the prices in 2001 and divide the difference with the sum for 2000 × 100.

P for 2000 = 5.7

P for 2001 = 5.95

% Difference = $(0.25/5.7 \times 100) = 4.38\%$

c) The % change is less than the weighted change because some items which are more widely bought have increased in price by more than the average

d) Sara will now spend $\$200 \times (105.1/100) = \210.2

e) John's real income will increase by 6.25% as this is the % decrease in the price of product C.

f) The index of John's real income for 2001 would be 106 indicating the 6.25% increase.

Question 12

a) The base year is 1999 because RPI = 100

b) The highest inflation is in 1999

c) % inflation = $(100/96) \times 100 = 104.16$, therefore % inflation = 4.2%

d) Inflation for 2001 = $(105/102) \times 100 = 102.9$ therefore % inflation = 2.9%

e) Yes, because RPI index has increased from 96 to 105

f) No, because RPI index has decreased from 105 to 102

g) Deflation, because RPI index has fallen indicating that prices have fallen

Question 13

a) To calculate nominal GDP we calculate the value of output in each year = Output \times Price

So for 2000: Wine = \$200, Beer = \$300 and Cheese = \$100 Total = \$600.

For 2005: Wine = \$600, Beer = \$1000 and Cheese = \$210 Total = \$1810

b) % increase in nominal GDP = $[(\$1810 - \$600)/\$600] \times 100 = 201.6\%$

c) To find real GDP for 2005 at 2000 prices we multiply 2005 output by 2000 prices

So: Wine = \$400, Beer = \$750 and Cheese = \$140. Real GDP for 2005 = \$1290

d) % increase in real GDP = $[(\$1290 - \$600)/\$600] \times 100 = 115\%$

Question 14

a) We find the number unemployed by subtracting the number employed from the Labour Force. So for 2006 = $12.2\text{m} - 11.1\text{m} = 1.1\text{m}$ and for 2008 = $12.8\text{m} - 10.8\text{m} = 2\text{m}$

b) To calculate the rate of unemployment we divide the number unemployed by the Labour Force and multiply this number by 100 to give a %.

For 2004: $[(11.5\text{m} - 10.2\text{m})/11.5\text{m}] \times 100 = 11.3\%$. Using the same method we find

For 2005: 10.2%, for 2006: 9%, for 2007: 10.4% and for 2008: 15.6%.

c) In 2008 there are 2m unemployed and 200 000 job vacancies. This means that the total of frictional and structural unemployment is around 200 000 so even if all vacancies were filled there would still be 1.8m unemployed. It is therefore most likely that the majority suffer from Demand Deficient or Cyclical unemployment.

Question 15

a) The € has depreciated from \$1.80 to \$1.62

b) The % depreciation is $[(\$1.80 - \$1.62)/\$1.80] \times 100 = 10\%$

c) The real exchange rate is calculated as: $(\text{€ Price}/\$ \text{Price}) \times \$/\text{€ exchange rate}$

For 2000: $(94/98) \times 1.80 = 1.73$

For 2006: $(106/102) \times 1.62 = 1.68$

d) The PPP exchange rate is found by dividing the \$ price increase in country A by the € price increase in country B and multiplying by the 2000 exchange rate.

Price increase in A = $102/98 = 1.040$

Price increase in B = $106/94 = 1.127$

So PPP exchange rate = $(1.040/1.127) \times 1.80 = 1.66$

e) At the PPP exchange rate a product that costs €10 in country B would sell for:

$10 \times 1.66 = \$16.6$

Question 16

a) To fill in the columns we have to calculate the coffee price index and the coffee production index.

To calculate the index for each year we take the price in that year, divide it by the base year price and multiply by 100.

e.g. For 2004 the coffee price index is: $(13/14) \times 100 = 92.8$

For 2005 the index is: $(18/14) \times 100 = 128.6$ and so on.

The index of coffee production is similarly calculated as: production in one year divided by production in base year $\times 100$.

e.g. For 2004 the coffee production index is: $(7.5/7.2) \times 100 = 104.2$ and so on.

Year	Price of Coffee (\$ per bag)	Index of Coffee Price	Coffee Production and Export (million bags)	Index of coffee Production	Index of Import Prices
2001	11	78.6	6	83.3	90
2002	12	85.7	6.5	90.3	95
2003	14	100	7.2	100	100
2004	13	92.8	7.5	104.2	106
2005	18	128.6	6.2	86.1	110
2006	19	135.7	6.8	94.4	112
2007	22	157.1	7.3	101.3	110

b) The value of exports is the price per bag \times the bags produced.

For 2001: $\$11 \times 6\text{m} = \66m

For 2007: $\$22 \times 7.3\text{m} = \160.6

c) To calculate the Terms of Trade (ToT) we divide the Index of export prices by the index of import prices and multiply by 100.

e.g. For 2001, ToT = $(78.6/90) \times 100 = 87.34$

For 2002, ToT = $(85.7/95) \times 100 = 90.21$ and so on.

d) With the exception of 2004 when the index fell from 100 to 87.5, the ToT has improved meaning that the index has increased.

e) If the value of imports in 2001 is \$72m and from b) we know that the value of exports is \$66m, then the value of net exports is $\$66\text{m} - \$72\text{m} = -\$6\text{m}$.

f) If net exports are 3% of GDP, we can calculate GDP as $(\$6\text{m}/3) \times 100 = \200m

Question 17

a) The total revenue received by the Government = Tariff \times imports = $\$20 \times 1400 = \28000

b) Imports before the tariff = $3000 - 500 = 2500$ and after the tariff = $2400 - 1000 = 1400$
so reduction = $2500 - 1400 = 1100$

c) The loss to world exporters is the reduction in imports (1100) \times the pre tariff world price (\$120) = $1100 \times \$120 = \132000

d) The loss of consumer surplus = the combined area 1+ 2+ 3+ 4.
Area 1+2+3 = $2400 \times \$20 = \48000 and the area of 4 is $600 \times \$20/2 = \6000 so the total loss is $\$48000 + \$6000 = \$54000$

e) The deadweight loss = the area 2 + 4 = $\$5000 = \$6000 = \$11000$

f) The % change in spending on steel = (change/original) \times 100. Original = $3000 \times \$120 = \360000 New = $2400 \times \$140 = \336000

So % change = $[(\$360000 - \$336000)/\$360000] \times 100 = 6.67\%$

g) The increased cost to the car producer = $Q \times \text{Tariff} = 500 \times \$20 = \$10000$

Question 18

a) Country A can produce more cars than B so it has AA in cars and B has AA in Wine.

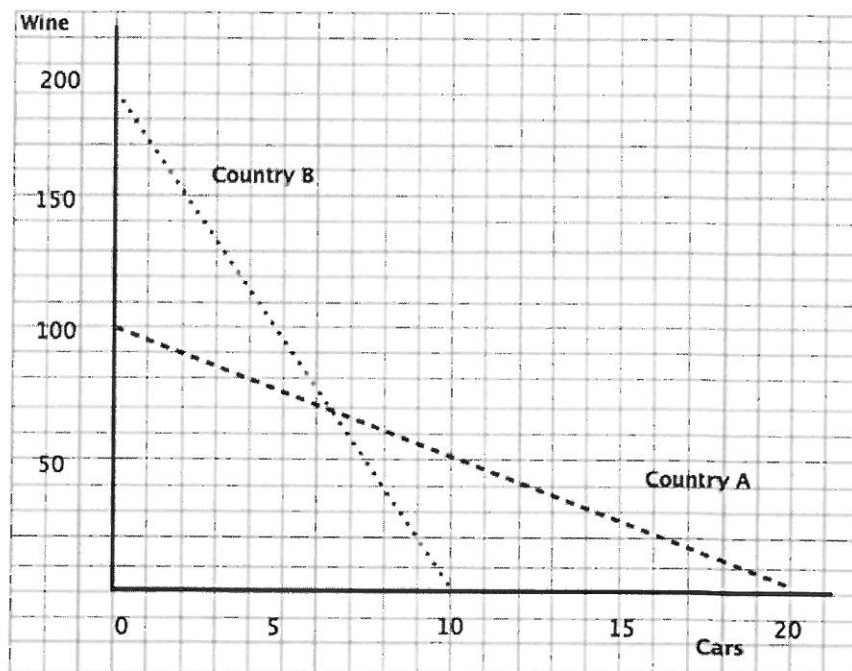
b) Country A has the lowest opportunity cost for cars and B for Wine so A has CA in cars and B in Wine.

c) Comparative advantage shows a country where to specialize and gain from trade.

d) Total production if they specialize fully = 20 cars produced by A and 200 wine produced by B

e) Dividing resources between cars and wine means A produces 10 cars and 50 wine and B produces 5 cars and 100 wine so total = 15 cars and 150 wine.

f) Diagram



g) At the exchange rate 1car: 10 wine, A gives up 2 cars and receives 20 wine. Domestically by giving up 2 cars A would receive 10 wine so it is better off by 10 wine. B gives up 20 wine and receives 2 cars. Domestically by giving up 20 wine it would receive 1 car so it is better off by 1 car.

Part 2: Test Papers

Paper 1

1. A manufacturer of cotton trousers faces the following costs of production annually in €.

Rent for Premises	10 000
Advertising	1 000
Raw Materials	15 000
Direct Labour	26 000
Energy	2 000
Depreciation	2 000
Other Variable Costs	2 000
Other Fixed Costs Including Normal Profit	10 000

- a) Calculate the annual Fixed and Variable Costs of Production.

[2 marks]

- b) Calculate Variable cost as a % of total cost.

[1 mark]

Assume the firm has the capacity to produce 60 000 pairs of trousers per year, but produces 40 000 pairs in total and sells them for €6 per pair.

- c) Calculate the annual supernormal profit.

[3 marks]

d) Define normal and supernormal profit.

[2 + 2 marks]

e) If the firm receives an order to sell 20 000 pairs of trousers for €1.20 a pair, should it accept the order (assuming it faces constant returns)? Explain your answer. [4 marks]

f) Calculate the AVC for the additional 20 000 pairs of trousers.

[2 marks]

g) Assuming that there are many competing firms in the market is this firm operating in perfect or monopolistic competition? Explain your answer.

[4 marks]

h) Explain what will happen in this market in the long run.

[5 marks]

2. The annual macroeconomic measurements for Atlantis and Pacifica are as follows:

Country	Atlantis	Pacifica
GDP per capita (\$ US)	1000	1200
Population (millions)	5	8
Adult Literacy (%)	70	56
Life Expectancy	62	48

a) Calculate GDP in both countries. [2 marks]

b) Define the Human Development Index (HDI). [2marks]

c) With respect to the HDI which country is likely to have the higher ranking? Explain your answer. [4 marks]

d) Which country appears to have the better growth prospects? [2 marks]

e) Identify and explain three other factors that could influence living standards in these countries.

[3 × 3 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

If in Atlantis $MPC = MPW$ and the full employment level of National Income (YF) = \$6 Billion

f) Calculate the value of the multiplier.

[2 marks]

g) Calculate the increase in Government spending necessary to achieve YF.

[4 marks]

3. The following table refers to Export and Import prices for Atlantis

Year	Index of Export Prices	Index of Import Prices
2001	97	98
2002	100	100
2003	102	110
2004	105	112
2005	104	114
2006	106	120

a) Define the Terms of Trade. [2 marks]

b) Calculate the Terms of Trade for 2004 and 2005. [2 marks]

c) Calculate the % change in import prices from 2003 to 2004. [2 marks]

d) Describe the movement in the Terms of Trade index for the period 2004- 2006. [2 marks]

e) Assuming that the demand for exports is elastic and the demand for imports is inelastic, estimate the effect of this movement in the Terms of Trade on the current account balance for Atlantis. [4 marks]

f) Given the effect on the current account identified in e), explain how this might affect the exchange rate of Atlantis' currency.

[4 marks]

If Atlantis has a current account deficit of \$200 million, an invisible trade surplus of \$40 million, visible exports = \$120 million and GDP = \$5 billion

g) Calculate the visible trade balance.

[2 marks]

h) Calculate the value of visible imports.

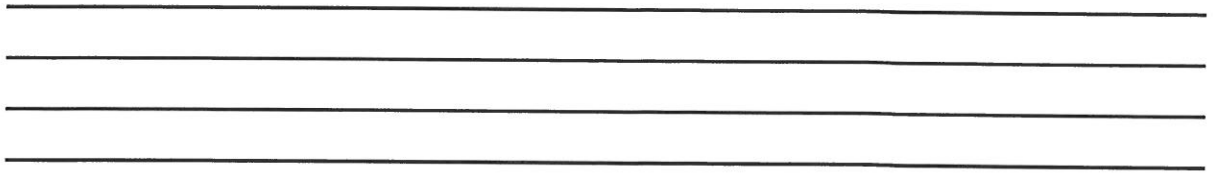
[1 mark]

i) Calculate the trade balance as a % of GDP.

[2 marks]

j) Identify and briefly explain one policy that Atlantis could implement to reduce its current account deficit.

[4 marks]



1. The only cinema in Bigtown has a total of 300 seats. It estimates the demand for tickets by adults to be as follows:

Price In \$	Quantity Demanded
15	25
14	50
13	75
12	100
11	125
10	150
9	175
8	200
7	225
6	250
5	275
4	300
3	325
2	350
1	375

The total cost of showing any film = \$900

a) Identify the market structure. [1 mark]

b) Calculate the profit maximizing ticket price. [4 marks]

c) Calculate the total profit. [2 marks]

d) Calculate the lowest price the cinema would charge to show a film. [2 marks]

e) Calculate the price that would maximize Total Revenue. [2 marks]

f) Comment on the marginal cost and price elasticity of demand at the revenue maximizing price. [4 marks]

If in addition to the adult demand there was the following children's demand:

Price in \$	5	4	3	2	1
Quantity Demanded	20	40	60	80	100

g) Calculate how many children's tickets, in addition to the adult tickets, a profit maximizing cinema should sell and at what price. Explain your answer. [4 marks]

h) How would you describe the policy of charging different prices to different age groups and what are the conditions necessary for it to be practiced? [4 marks]

i) If the government imposed a 10% tax on adult tickets, how would this affect your answer to g)?

[2 marks]

2. The following table shows the taxes applied in two countries, A and B

Annual Income In \$	Tax Rate in Country A (%)	Tax Rate in Country B (%)
0 - 20000	0	10
20001- 40000	20	10
40000 +	30	10

Country A applies a tax on all spending of 5%

Country B applies a tax on all spending of 12%

a) Distinguish between direct and indirect taxes. [2 marks]

b) Define progressive, regressive and proportional tax systems. [3 marks]

c) Describe the tax system in countries A and B. [4 marks]

Tom, who lives in country A, has an annual income of \$50000 and spends 60% of his disposable income.

d) Calculate total amount of tax paid by Tom. [4 marks]

e) Calculate the % of income Tom pays in income tax.

[2 marks]

If Tom moved to country B with no change in his income and spending

f) Calculate the amount of tax paid by Tom and the % of his income paid in tax.

[4 marks]

g) Explain which country is likely to have a larger Gini coefficient?

[3 marks]

h) According to supply side economists like Laffer, which country is likely to have a greater disincentive to work and effort?

[3 marks]

3. With a given quantity of resources country A can produce either 2 tractors or 4 cars and country B can produce either 4 tractors or 16 cars.

a) Define the concepts of Absolute and Comparative Advantage.

[2 + 2 marks]

b) Identify the distribution of Absolute and Comparative Advantage between country A and B.

[2 marks]

c) Calculate the opportunity cost of tractors in country A and B.

[2 marks]

d) At an exchange rate of 1 tractor for 3 cars show how both country A and country B would benefit from trade.

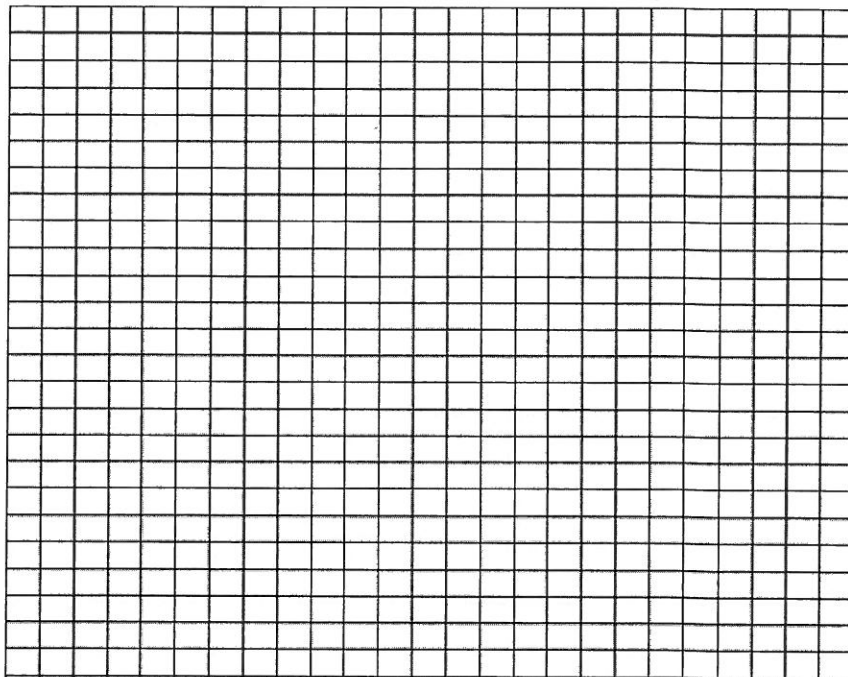
[4 marks]

e) If a country wanted to reduce imports by a specific amount which form of protectionism should it apply? Explain your answer.

[3 marks]

f) Draw a clearly labeled diagram to show the PPC's for country A and B.

[4 marks]



g) Identify and explain two additional benefits of specialization and trade.

[4 marks]

e) If country A improves its productivity in cars so that it can now produce either 2 tractors or 8 cars, how would this affect its trade with country B?

[2 marks]

Paper 1

Question 1

a) $FC = \text{Rent } \$10000 + \text{Advertising } \$1000 + \text{Depreciation } \$2000 + \text{Other } \$10000 = \23000
 $VC = \text{Materials } \$15000 + \text{Direct Labour } \$26000 + \text{Energy } \$2000 + \text{Other } \$2000 = \$45000.$

b) $TC = FC + VC = \$23000 + \$45000 = \$68000.$ $VC \text{ as } \% = (VC/TC) \times 100$
 $= (45000/68000) \times 100 = 66.1\%$

c) $TR = P \times Q = \$6 \times 40000 = \$240000,$ $TC = \$68000,$ $\text{Profit} = TR - TC = \$240000 - \$68000 = \172000

d) Normal profit is the minimum amount necessary to keep the firm in business, it is the opportunity cost of the entrepreneur and is achieved when $TC = TR.$

Supernormal profit is any amount in excess of normal profit and is achieved when $TR > TC.$

e) New order would provide additional revenue of $20000 \times \$1.20 = \$24000.$ Since we have excess capacity and constant returns, the additional cost for 20000 will be half the VC for 40000, that is \$22500, so order will increase profit by: $\$24000 - \$22500 = \$1500.$

f) $AVC = TVC/Q = 22500/20000 = \1.12

g) The main difference between perfect and monopolistic competition is the nature of the product. In perfect competition it is homogeneous, but in monopolistic competition it is differentiated. Since the firm engages in advertising it means that products are differentiated and therefore the market structure must be monopolistic competition.

h) A feature of both perfect and monopolistic competition is perfect freedom of entry and exit; therefore since the firm is earning supernormal profit, new firms will be attracted to enter the industry. As these firms enter, the demand faced by existing firms will decrease and the process will continue until all firms are earning normal profit and the market will be in long run equilibrium.

Question 2

a) $GDP = GDP \text{ per capita} \times \text{population}.$ For Atlantis $GDP = \$1000 \times 5\text{million} = \$5\text{billion},$ for Pacifica, $GDP = \$1200 \times 8\text{million} = \9.6billion

b) HDI is a composite index which aims to measure economic and social welfare by including income, education and health care indicators.

c) Pacifica has a higher income per head, but Atlantis has a higher life expectancy and adult

literacy, so overall it is likely that Atlantis has a higher HDI than Pacifica.

d) Atlantis is likely to have better growth prospects because its superior health and education will increase labour productivity thus increasing its potential output.

e) 1. Income distribution: the more unequal this is, the less representative the per capita income figure.

2. Relative prices: For better accuracy the \$ value of GDP should be calculated at PPP rather than market exchange rates.

3. Parallel economy: this refers to unrecorded economic activity which varies between countries. The larger it is the less accurate the official GDP figures.

f) Since $MPC + MPW = 1$, and $MPC = MPW$, then $MPW = 0.5$. The multiplier $(K) = 1/MPW = 1/0.5 = 2$

g) Since $Y = GDP = \$5bn$, and $YF = \$6bn$, Income must increase by \$1bn. $K = 2$ so the increase in Government spending necessary to close the gap is $\$1bn/2 = \$0.5bn$

Question 3

a) $ToT = (\text{Index of Export prices} / \text{Index of Import Prices}) \times 100$

b) $ToT_{2004} = (105/112) \times 100 = 93.7$, $2005 = (104/114) \times 100 = 91.2$

c) The % change in import prices = $(\text{change in price} / \text{original price}) \times 100 = 2/110 \times 100 = 1.8\%$

d) $ToT_{2006} = (106/120) \times 100 = 88.3$, so from 2004 to 2006 the ToT has deteriorated.

e) Since import prices have increased significantly and demand is inelastic, the spending on imports will increase and lead the current account towards deficit

f) Ceteris paribus, an increased deficit will cause the exchange rate to depreciate

g) Current account = Visible + Invisible trade = $-\$200 - \$40 = -\$240m$

h) Visible deficit = $X - M = -\$240m$, since $X = \$120m$, $M = \$360m$

i) Trade balance as % GDP = $(240m/5bn) \times 100 = 4.8\%$

j) Policies to reduce deficit are either expenditure reducing or expenditure switching e.g. a depreciation of the currency to make exports more competitive relative to imports thus switching expenditure to domestic products.

Paper 2

Question 1

- a) Monopoly because it is the only cinema.
- b) Since cost is the same regardless of tickets sold (\$900) the profit maximizing price will be where TR is highest. Highest TR occurs when ticket price = \$8, since $\$8 \times 200 \text{ tickets} = \1600 , and no other TR is higher.
- c) Profit = TR – TC = $\$1600 - \$900 = \$700$.
- d) Lowest price is \$4 because at this price the maximum number of seats is filled (300).
- e) Same as b).
- f) TR is maximized where MR = 0 and where demand is of unit elasticity.
- g) Calculating TR for each price we find that price \$3 and 60 tickets is best (TR = \$180).
- h) This is described as price discrimination which is the sale of the same product at different prices to different groups of consumers. The conditions necessary are: monopoly power, no possibility of resale and different elasticity of demand in each separated market.
- i) There will be no change because MC and MR are unaffected.

Question 2

- a) Direct taxes are taxes on incomes whereas indirect taxes are taxes on expenditure.
- b) Progressive: where % of income paid in tax increases with income, regressive: where % of income paid in tax decreases with income and proportional: where % of income paid in tax remains the same as income changes.
- c) A has a progressive tax system because income tax rates increase with income and regressive indirect tax is low. B has a proportional income tax but a higher indirect tax so overall the system is regressive.
- d) Tom will pay no tax on the first \$20000, 20% on the next \$20000 and 30% on \$10000, so Tom's tax = $0 + \$4000 + \$3000 = \$7000$. His disposable income (Yd) is $\$50000 - \$7000 = \$43000$. He spends 60% of Yd i.e. $\$43000 \times (60/100) = \25800 and pays 5% in tax i.e. $\$25800 \times (5/100) = \1290 . Total tax paid = $\$7000 + \$1290 = \$8290$.
- e) % income in income tax = $(\text{tax}/\text{income}) \times 100 = (7000/50000) \times 100 = 14\%$
- f) Income tax is now 10% on all income i.e. $\$50000 \times 10\% = \5000 .
Yd = $\$50000 - \$5000 = \$45000$. 60% Yd is spent i.e. $\$45000 \times 60\% = \27000 and this is taxed at 12% i.e. $\$27000 \times 12/100 = \3240 .
Total tax paid is $\$5000 + \$3240 = \$8240$. As a % of income this is $(8240/50000) \times 100 =$

16.5%

- g) B because tax system is regressive so income will be less equally distributed.
- h) A because of the progressive income tax system which might have a disincentive effect.

Question 3

a) Absolute Advantage (AA): country can produce more with a given quantity of factors, Comparative Advantage (CA): country can produce a product at a lower opportunity cost.

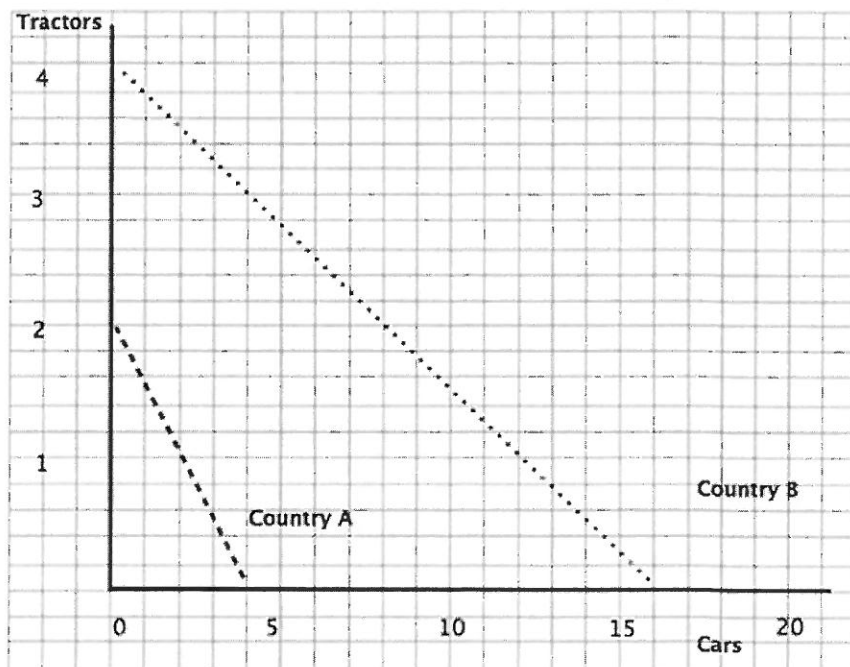
b) Country B has AA in both and CA in cars, country A has CA in tractors.

c) Opportunity cost ratio in A is 1 tractor: 2 cars and in B 1 tractor: 4 cars.

d) With an exchange rate of 1 tractor for 3 cars both countries will benefit. Country A will receive 3 cars in exchange for 1 tractor. Domestically it would only gain 2 cars for 1 tractor so it gains 1 car. Country B would have to give up 4 cars domestically for 1 tractor, but now receives 1 tractor for 3 cars so it also gains 1 car.

e) A quota would be best because it is the only measure which specifies a quantity restriction.

f) Diagram



g) Specialisation may lead to scope for economies of scale and the development of expertise in production through "learning by doing".